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STUDENTS OR SOLDIERS, WHICH!

A Question That is Puzzling Many
of Our Citizens.

ABOUT LATE JAPANESE ARRIVALS.

Some of the Students and Artisans Lately
Arrived said to have Received Pro-
vious Military Training in the Army.
Little Information on the Subject.

The unexpected arrival of the Ger-
man steamship Independent yester-
day morning from Kobe, Japan, with
908 Japanese and 400 tons of freight,
all for this port, created a vast amount
of talk. Outside of those interested
but very few had any knowledge that
such a vessel was expected, or if they
did they were careful to keep their
information very much to them-
selves.

It was ordinarily supposed, among
the general public, that with the re-
sumption of Portuguese immigration,
for which Minister Thurston has
worked so hard for the past few
months, besides taking a special trip to
Europe, that the importation of Japan-
ese laborers would cease, at least for
a time. Such is not the case, how-
ever, as today's experience shows, and
it seems to be generally understood
that this immigration is to be kept
up, and that the arrival of just such a
steamer with just such a contingent
of passengers and cargo may be looked
for every two or three months.

Curiosity led an ADVERTISER re-
porter to make some inquiry regard-
ing the Independent, her passengers
and cargo. As far as can be learned
the vessel was chartered by K. S.
Ogura & Co., a large Japanese firm
whose principal place of business is
at Osaka, and which has agencies or
branches in several large Japanese
cities. It has a branch in Honolulu,
and is recognized as one of the largest
importing firms here. The vessel it-
self, however, is consigned to Theo. H.
Davies & Co.

Her passengers number a few over
900, of whom two only were in the
cabin. Of the remainder 125 were
what is termed free steerage, that is,
men who come on their own responsi-
bility and who have complied with the
laws of Japan and Hawaii in so
doing, the principal one of which is
the ability to produce \$50 each in cash
previous to landing. Some of these
have their wives and families with
them, who are, of course, not subject
to the \$50 qualification. The balance
are ordinary contract laborers, but
brought here through the agency of
Ogura & Co. and not by direct order
of the Board of Immigration of Ha-
waii.

Such being the case the Hawaiian
Government has nothing to do with
them, beyond seeing that the usual
quarantine regulations are enforced,
the principal one of which is that all
steerage passengers arriving by ves-
sels less than eighteen days from Ori-
ental ports shall be subjected to at
least five days' quarantine. Although
there is no suspicion of any infectious
disease among the Independent's pas-
sengers, this regulation is being strict-
ly carried out, and between 11 and 2
o'clock yesterday the immigrants
were all landed at the quarantine sta-
tion.

All of the laborers are under
contract to work on the sugar planta-
tions of these islands for the usual
period and terms. They were con-
tracted for by four leading firms here,
viz: Shaefer & Co., Irwin & Co., Theo.
H. Davies & Co., and Hackfeld & Co.,
and as soon as their quarantine has
expired will be shipped to the various
plantations represented by these
firms. In this connection, it may not be amiss to
state that the requisitions sent by
these four firms exceeded the number
which arrived today about seventy,
that is, that seventy more were ex-
pected than actually arrived. The de-
ficit, of course, will be divided propor-
tionately.

While the arrival of this large in-
crease to the population, and the com-
ing of an equal number of Portuguese
in a week or two, has created much
comment in the city during the day,
it has given rise to a number of rumors,
bearing particularly on the "free la-
borers," as they are termed. All that
is known of this class of Japanese is
that they pay their own passage-
money, produce the necessary \$50
on landing, and come entirely on
their own responsibility, but rumor
has it about the city that these "free
laborers," although entered on the
passenger list as doctors, students,
artisans and general laborers, are
really here for other and ulterior pur-
poses.

That most of these men have had
more or less military experience is
regarded as lending color to the above
rumor, though that fact is easily ac-
counted for by one familiar with the
compulsory military system in vogue
in the land of the Rising Sun.

No foundation could be ascertained
for any of these reports.

JAPAN AND CHINA

The Independent Brings Little News
of Importance

Kobe papers up to the 23d of Febru-
ary were received by the Independent
yesterday, but contain but little news
about the war.

A Nagasaki telegram states that a

collision took place between a sailing
vessel named the Kotomaru and the
Russian flagship Admiral Nakimoff,
in which by some means a gun on the
flagship was thrown into the sea and
sunk.

Mr. Foster, the American Peace En-
voy, has left for the North in order to
have an interview with Viceroy Li
Hung Chang.

The Japanese have occupied four
forts on Liu-Kung and Jitsu islands,
the number of guns mounted on the
forts being sixteen in all. There are
six Chinese torpedo boats in the bay
of Ins-an-ko, at Wei-hai-wei, all of
which were captured by the Japanese
when attempting to escape on the oc-
casion of the recent sortie.

The Chen-yuen has already been
taken to Port Arthur, while several of
the Chinese vessels which are on the
way to Japan have taken shelter at
Tsushima on account of the heavy sea
experienced.

The North China Daily News says:
"When it was learned that the for-
mer servants of the Japanese Lega-
tion in Peking had been thrown into
prison and subjected to the dreadful
tortures which take their place in the
Chinese system of jurisprudence, there
was a unanimous opinion that the
case concerned all foreigners. We are
glad to learn that the foreign Min-
isters adopted this view, and demanded
a cessation of this foolish and wicked
torturing of 'boys,' coolies, and such
like, who were obviously ignorant of
the designs of the Japanese Legation
inhabitants. The Ministers pointed
out that according to the treaties for-
eigners had the right of employing
natives without hindrance, and that
the present proceedings were little
less than the wreaking of vengeance
upon innocent persons. The protest
was supported by certain significant
remarks as to what might be expected
in the event of it being disregarded,
and happily it had good results."

AN EXPENSIVE LOVE AFFAIR.

A Trustee Appointed For Prince
Henri of Orleans.

Successful Journeys of the Young Ex-
plorer to Asia, Madagascar
and Tonquin.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Under a re-
cent date the Herald's Paris corre-
spondent writes: On application of
Duc de Chartres a trustee has been
appointed for his son, Prince Henri of
Orleans. The young prince, who some
time ago was informed of the paternal
intentions, will learn on his re-
turn from Tonquin, where he is at
present, that if he wishes to under-
take any new exploring expeditions,
he will have to limit his expenses to
a figure that may be fixed by M.
Picard, who is now intrusted with the
management of the Prince's fortune,
and without whose authorization he
can now neither sell or borrow any-
thing.

The news of the vigorous measure
has somewhat astonished the Parisian
public, who were acquainted with
Prince Henri of Orleans in the charac-
ter of an explorer rather than in that
of a spendthrift. It is well known
that when he was quite a youth he
had an amorous adventure, which was
only put to an end by sending him on
a long journey. The young Prince
fell desperately in love with a mar-
quise and went off with her to Egypt.

The Duc de Chartres at first saw no
great harm in this escapade, although
his son was at the time a minor; but
he soon found that the youthful lover,
thanks to the assistance of usurers,
was indulging in extravagant ex-
penses at Cairo and Alexandria, and
he lost no time in going to Egypt
himself to put an end to the escapade.
He brought the young Prince back to
Paris, and the latter soon afterward
started off with M. Bonvillot, the
well-known explorer, for a long jour-
ney across Central Asia.

The travelers explored Pamir and
Thibet, crossed the Chinese provinces
lying along the borders of Tonquin,
and M. Bonvillot, having completed
his mission and returned to Paris, his
young companion continued to Indo
China and crossed Laos.

He wrote an interesting volume
about this journey, which was pub-
lished two years ago.

Having acquired a taste for adven-
ture, the young Prince last year
started off for Madagascar accom-
panied by a young officer, M. de Grand-
maison, brother of the Deputy of that
name. He crossed the great African
island from end to end, spent only a
few days at Antananarivo, the capi-
tal of Madagascar, and set off again
for Tonquin, hoping to complete his
previous study of that country.

Unfortunately, soon after their ar-
rival there, M. de Grandmaison died,
and Prince Henri is now on his way
back to France bringing with him the
body of his ill-fated companion.

Will the measure which the Duc de
Chartres has thought necessary to take
result in giving a new direction to the
adventurous young Prince, and will he
abandon the career of explorer,
which he has so brilliantly com-
menced, will he only be back after his
return to France?

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PRINTING

At Hawaiian Gazette Office.

MORE REBELLION EXPENSE.

Appropriations Will be Close on
\$100,000.

REVISION OF INDEMNITY ACT.

Second Day's Session of Advisory
Councils—Dangerous Persons Act
Introduced—Fast Getting Laws Into
Shape—Lieutenants Ask More Salary.

The consideration of amendments
took the principal attention of the
Advisory Councils yesterday after-
noon. Under the head of petitions, a
communication from the lieutenants
of the regular military companies was
read. They state that during the time
of active service the lieutenants of the
volunteer service were allowed the
same pay as United States officers of
the same rank. The regulars do not
ask for extra pay during the rebellion
but, in view of the fact that they are
always in active service, request that
their salaries be raised to the rate of
United States army officers. A larger
clothing allowance is also desired.
The communication had the sanction
of the captains of regular companies
and many volunteer officers. The
petition was referred to the Military
Committee.

The Judiciary Committee reported
numerous amendments to the mea-
sures submitted Wednesday, and in
the place of the indemnity law pre-
sented two acts embodying the pro-
visions of the one under consideration.
The report was tabled to be consid-
ered with the bills.

Minister Damon introduced an act
calling for the appropriation of \$23,500,
divided as follows: Expenses of Ex-
ecutive Council, \$2000; expenses of
Advisory Council, \$1500; suppression
of the rebellion of 1895, \$15,000; elec-
tion expenses, \$5000. Mr. Damon ex-
plained that there is a balance of
about \$21,000 for rebellion expenses,
and bills are now rendered amount-
ing to \$23,769.73. Bills for printing
and advertising are not in, but it is
thought the extra \$15,000 will be suf-
ficient. The appropriation of \$10,000
for election expenses had been in-
sufficient by about \$2000, and a special
election was soon to be held costing
not less than \$500. That there might
be a balance for emergencies, \$5000
was asked. The Act passed the second
reading and was put over to the next
meeting.

Minister Smith introduced an Act
relating to dangerous persons which
passed its first reading and was re-
ferred to the Judiciary Committee.
President Dole introduced an Act of
similar intent, remarking that it
should not be inferred that there was
a division in the Executive Council.
They desired to get at the best form
and presented the matter for the con-
sideration of the Councils.

Under the first mentioned bill "Any
person having lawless intentions that
are hostile to public order, to the es-
tablished system of government, or to
private rights of life, liberty or prop-
erty, may, upon the complaint of the
Attorney General or his deputy, or any
Sheriff, be arrested and brought be-
fore a Circuit Judge and there be sum-
marily examined." If it is found that
at the time of arrest the person had
lawless intentions, "he shall be ad-
judged to be a dangerous person, and
sentenced to expulsion from the Hawa-
iiian Islands." If the judge is not
satisfied of the person's guilt he may
place him under bond for a term of
one year. If the bond is not executed
according to the order of the judge,
the defendant shall be committed to
prison and shall remain in custody
until the bond be so executed." Any
person deported shall not be allowed
to return without the consent of the
Executive Council until six years have
elapsed. Providing such person returns
without consent of the Council he
shall be sentenced to imprisonment
for a term corresponding to the unex-
pired balance of the six year term.

The bill introduced by President
Dole provides that the Government
officers mentioned shall make com-
plaint to a Circuit Judge, who shall
take the sworn statement and that of
any witnesses. If the complaint is
well founded the person is brought
before the Judge to answer, having
the rights of defense accorded under
Article 8, Section 2 of the Constitu-
tion. The term of banishment is not
less than two years, or a bond may be
given that no lawless action will be
committed for a term of four years.
The penalty for returning before the
time of banishment has expired is the
same.

Mr. D. B. Smith asked the Minister
of Finance regarding the reported fa-
voritism to steamship lines. Mr.
Damon said the matter of patronage
had been discussed in the Executive
and it was decided to refer to the Leg-
islature. The whole subject is in
abeyance awaiting the assembling of
the Legislature.

Minister Smith called attention to
the report of his remarks given by the
Bulletin, which conveyed a wrong
impression.

The bills reported by the committee
were then taken up. The favorable
report on the act to repeal Sections 1,
2, 3, 4 and 5 of the act providing for
bringing action against the Govern-
ment was accepted. The bill creating
the Supreme Court a court of claims,
after numerous amendments, passed

the second reading. The first division
of Section 1 reads follows: "First—All
claims against the Government found-
ed upon any statute of the Republic;
or upon any regulation of an execu-
tive department; or upon any con-
tract, expressed or implied, with the
Government, and all claims which
may be referred to it by either House
of the Legislature. Provided, how-
ever, that no suit shall be maintained,
nor shall any process issue against the
Government, based on any contract
or any act of any Government officer
which such officer is not authorized to
make or do by the laws of this Repub-
lic nor upon any other cause of action
than as herein set forth."

Section 5 was amended to read:
"Every claim against this Govern-
ment, cognizable as aforesaid, shall be
forever barred unless the petition set-
ting forth a statement thereof is filed
in the Court, or transmitted to it by
the Secretary of the Senate or Clerk
of the House of Representatives, as
provided by law, within two years
after the claim first accrues. Provided,
that the claims of persons of legal dis-
ability shall not be barred if the peti-
tion be filed in the Court or transmit-
ted as aforesaid, within one year after
the disability has ceased."

Other sections were added as follows:
Section 8. No interest shall be al-
lowed on any claim up to the time of
the rendition of judgment thereon by
the Court, unless upon a contract ex-
pressly stipulating for the payment of
interest.

Section 9. The judgment of the Su-
preme Court in all matters brought
before it under the provisions of this
Act shall be final.
The Indemnity Act was divided
because of the possibility that Sec-
tions 2 and 3 might be readjudged as
retrospective, thus invalidating the
entire Act. The bill confirming the
action of the President and his sup-
porters reads:

WHEREAS, Being seduced by the insid-
ious counsel of wickedly designing per-
sons, many individuals resident in the
island of Oahu, did conspire by force to
overthrow the constitution and govern-
ment here established by law, and in
furtherance of such their purpose, did
with force and in confederated multitude
on the 6th day of January, 1895, and on
divers other days then following, in the
District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu,
levy war against this Republic, and did
commit murder, and other felonies, and
did provide themselves with arms, am-
munition and dynamite with treacherous
purpose, and with intent to terrorize the
inhabitants of the city of Honolulu, and
for a time overturn all government; and

WHEREAS, Upon being informed of
said rebellion the President in pursu-
ance of his constitutional authority, did
proclaim that martial law should obtain
and prevail throughout the island of
Oahu; and

WHEREAS, The military and police
forces of this Government, with the loyal
co-operation of other residents of the Ha-
waiian Islands have arrested the spread
of this rebellion and have saved the lives
and property of law-abiding citizens from
imminent general sacrifice; and

WHEREAS, It is expedient that all per-
sons, who in good faith have acted for
the crushing of rebellion, should be in-
demnified and kept harmless for such
their acts of loyalty.

Be it enacted by the Executive and
Advisory Councils of the Republic of
Hawaii:

SECTION 1 All proclamations and
orders published or made and all acts,
matters and things commanded, directed
or done, or to be commanded, directed
or done by the President, or by any
officer of the Government, or other
person acting under the authority
of the President, for the pur-
poses and during the time herein
declared that is to say, on, from and since
January 6 1895, until martial law shall
be declared to be no longer in force,
where he done in a district in which mar-
tial law was proclaimed or was in force,
or done in a district in which martial
law was in force, in the proclamation or
enforcement of martial law, or in the
suppression of insurrection, or in the
establishment of a military tribunal,
or in the arrest, imprisonment, deporta-
tion, trial, conviction or sentence of any
person charged with treason, or with any
disloyal or seditious practice or act or
with any act or conspiracy dangerous to
the peace, or to the safety of life or prop-
erty, or in the arrest and detention of
persons held for investigation, are hereby
declared to have been done within
the constitutional authority of the Presi-
dent and are confirmed.

Sections 2 and 3 are embodied in a
bill protecting the officers of the Gov-
ernment or other persons acting under
them from individual suit for dam-
ages.

In the bill preventing criminals and
deported political prisoners from re-
turning to the country the minimum
penalty of section 3 was stricken out.
All bills reported from the Judiciary
committee passed the second reading.
At 4 o'clock the Councils adjourned
to meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Microscopic air and liquid bub-
bles exist in many crystals of min-
erals, no less than 4,000,000 having
been estimated to have a place in
a cube of quartz one-twenty-fifth of
an inch square.

How to Cure Rheumatism.

ARAGO, COOS CO., OREGON, Nov. 10,
1893—I wish to inform you of the
great good Chamberlain's Pain
Balm has done my wife. She has
been troubled with rheumatism of
the arms and hands for six months,
and has tried many remedies pre-
scribed for that complaint, but found
no relief until she used this Pain
Balm, one bottle of which has com-
pletely cured her. I take pleasure
in recommending it for that trouble.
Yours truly, C. A. BRILLOU 50c.
and \$1 bottles for sale by all dealers.
BRILLOU, SMITH & Co. Agents for H. I.

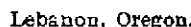
Deported People Return at Risk of Imprisonment—Claims Against the Government to Go to the Supreme Court. Chinese Engine Company Petitions.

SECTION 3. No person shall be liable for prosecution as a radical or a communist or for respect to which he or any associate or his/her pending in any other court, and suit or proceedings against him or her on who at the time when the cause of action alleged in such suit or proceedings was in respect thereof, acting or professing to act, immediately or mediately, under the authority of this Government.

and by the President or by any person acting under the authority of the President, or in good faith for the purpose and during the time herein declared that is to say on, from and since January 6, 1895, until martial law shall

The Daily Advertiser 75 cents a
month.

At Hawaiian Gazette Office.



It Relieved Me Wonderfully

Other Medicines Had Failed.

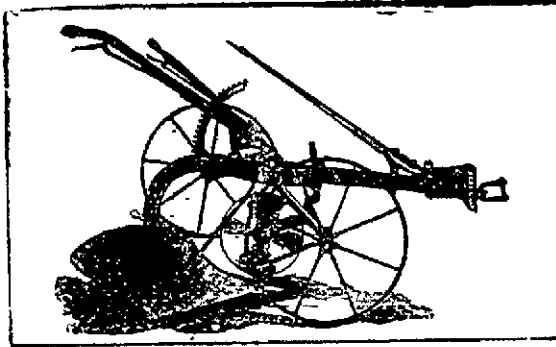
Mrs. E. B. Crocker of Lebanon, Oregon, has been a sufferer from indigestion and other ailments above mentioned. Her interesting letter regarding her success with Hood's Sarsaparilla and also that of others in her neighborhood is also published.

"Lebanon, Oregon, July 20, 1904.
"G. I. Head & Co., Lox. N. Mass."

"Dear Sirs: I am glad to state that Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me a great deal of good. I was subject to pains in my side and around my heart, N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other. Remember, Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures. Is it not the medicine for you?"

Hood's Pills cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness. Sold by all druggists. **Hood's Pills** are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Harmless, reliable, sure.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.



The above MOLINE WHEEL WALKING PLOWS we now carry in stock and can fill orders for same promptly. They have been thoroughly tried and the fact that we have sold SEVENTEEN on the island of Hawaii alone during the past two months shows that the planters know a good thing when they see it

We still sell the well-known Hal' Breaker, 12, 14, 15 and 16 inch, which is also made by the MOLINE PLOW COMPANY. One of our latest customers says this:

We have all sizes of Plows from 4 to 16 inches; also side hill and furrow Plows.

We have the most complete assortment of Tools of all kinds for clearing sugar or coffee lands.

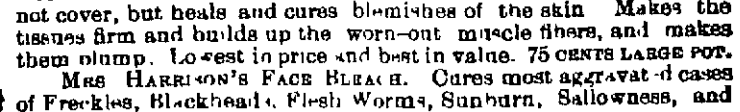
Our stock of SHIP CHANDLERY and ROPE has been added to lately and we can furnish almost anything needed.

"WAUKESHA" BARBED WIRE is far ahead of any other make; try it and you will be surprised with the results. If you prefer galvanized or black plain Fence Wire we have a heavy stock.

If you want a perfect wire stretcher send to

E. O. Hall & Son.

USE IOLA MONTEZ CREVE Skin Food and Tissue Builder. Does



MRS. HARRISON'S FACE POWDER. Quick in action and permanent in effects. Price \$1
Pure adhesive and positively invisible.
Three shades—white, flesh, brunette. Will not clog the pores, stays on all day.

PRICE 50 CENTS
MRS. HARRISON'S HAIR VIGOR Stops Falling Hair in one or two applications.
Prevents Gray Hair and causes rich and luxuriant growth of hair to grow on bald
heads. (Cases of ears standing specially invited to a trial) Price \$1

MRS. HARRISON'S HAIR RESTORER. Only four to ten days required to restore hair to its natural color. Is not a dye or bleach. No sediment or stickiness. Color is permanent when once your hair is restored to its natural shade. Hair becomes

MRS. HARRISON'S FRIZZ. For keeping the hair in curls a week at a time, not
silly; don't leave a white deposit on the hair. Price 50 CENTS.

For sale by HILLIER DRUG CO. PANY, 523 Fort Street Honolulu.
Any lady call at Hillier Drug Co. Pany will be given a Lady's Journal
containing a Receipt for a gift by Mrs. Nettie Harrison

Daily Advertiser, 75 Cents per Month

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

English Influence Said to be Brought Against It

REASONS FOR DELAYING ACTION

The American Economist Discourses on "the Splendid Americanism" of Cleveland, Graham, Pittman, Chamberlain and Turpie—Some Statistics.

A recent number of the American Economist contains some valuable information regarding the Nicaragua Canal bill, at present before the United States Congress, and the effect of British opposition against its passage; also some interesting data concerning the St. Mary's Falls and Suez Canals. The article referred to is published in full below:

It now seems measurably certain that the Fifty-third Congress will not pass the Nicaragua Canal bill. The bill will be delayed and obstructed by its enemies, most of whom fear the general odium that would follow its direct defeat. This apparently will be done in the service of the trade and commerce of Great Britain, and it will be done by those whose "Americanism" is like that of our Chief Executive; by those who are for American interests in general, the acquisition of Hawaii, and the construction of the Nicaragua Canal—with a but.

The reasons for opposing the control of the canal by the United States Government and delaying its construction are not far to seek. They are akin to the reasons that prevented our acquisition of St. Thomas or Samana Bay, and are at present condemning the inhabitants of Hawaii to apprehension and mental suffering. In general, those who have opposed or do oppose any one of the above mentioned means of increasing our sea power have or do oppose all the others.

Those who have watched the wonderful growth of traffic on our lakes, as measured by General Poe's annual reports of tonnage passing through the St. Mary's Falls Canal, know that for the eight years ending with 1893 about two million more tons of shipping passed between Lake Superior and the lower lakes than through the Suez Canal, and for last year it is doubtful if the service between Europe and the East will have acquired over 60 per cent of the tonnage employed in the freightage of what a few years ago was the wilderness west of the outlet of Lake Superior. No one can doubt that if the business of the people around the shores of Lake Superior requires the passage of over thirteen million net registered tons of shipping, the interchanges between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts will employ at least an equal tonnage.

The mass of this business will not be diverted from other channels. Nearly all of it will be built up by the cheaper freights developed by the canal; and as 84 per cent of the shipping on the lakes is built in American yards and owned by Americans, so about 94 per cent of the tonnage carrying freight and passengers between the east and west coasts will be built and owned by Americans. The trade on the lakes is a coasting trade and coasting laws will apply to the carriage of freight and passengers between our ports from Alaska to San Diego, on the Pacific, and those on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts. This will as surely give us control of the intermediate carrying trade as the restriction clause of our laws of 1817 gave us two-thirds of the carrying trade between this country and England, until its abrogation at the close of 1849.

The demand for new ships to carry this new trade will create a shipbuilding industry on our seaboard many times greater than that on our lakes, and as the rapid development of that industry, joined with orders for warships, led to improvements in our steel producing machinery that reduced the cost of steel in this country to about half of what it was, we may expect that a further extension of shipbuilding in this country will justify additional reductions. The additions to carrying power on the ocean will surely reduce the cost of freight and passage—a reduction that will absorb the profits of a large proportion of the British mercantile marine. Besides this, there is the ever present danger that if our shipyards are once established with abundant capital it will be truthfully said of American ships, as is now said of American locomotives, that they "run further in a given time, pull more, cost less for repairs, burn less fuel in proportion to loads hauled, and last longer than English locomotives do."

All of this will be very distasteful to the subjects of Queen Victoria, no part of whose policy it is to cheapen anything except wages and such raw produce as they have to buy. Hence every service that they can command is devoted to delaying the completion of the canal and softening the blow to their interests that will follow its opening. For years they have obstructed the maritime interests of other nations both by their large subsidies and by the sales of their vessels; for, as related by Schiller in his "Revolt of the Netherlands," the purloined ships of the Dutch made every effort of his to subdue them add to their strength, and, as pointed out by Edward Atkinson, the gold with which the English subsidized their allies in the Napoleonic wars returned to them in payment for manufactured goods, so the sale of their ships for foreign lines does but add to their maritime strength—their second line of defense in case of war.

At present England has a large line of antiquated tin snail ships. If she can unload those on this country she can handicap us with their repairs

and the high cost of freightage by them, and at the same time acquire the capital necessary for the construction of a more modern fleet, thus securing from us wealth with which to compete in this new struggle for maritime supremacy. Is it too much to suppose that it is a consideration of this kind that develops directly or indirectly "the splendid Americanism" of Messrs. Cleveland, Graham, Pittman and Chamberlain, and gives vigor to the oratory of Turpie?

Bismarck's Birthday

Prince Bismarck will be eighty years old if he lives to the first day of April, having been born in 1815. The German residents of this city propose to celebrate the occasion in some appropriate manner not yet decided on, and will endeavor to make a holiday of the day. A banquet to be participated in by leading citizens irrespective of nationality, has been spoken of as the principal feature of the affair.

NINE SENTENCES.

No More Military Prisoners Anxious to Know Their Fate.

The last of the prisoners convicted of treason by the Military Commission were sentenced yesterday. Their names were J. Kama, Kakalahiwa, Kaneun, D. Keaunui, Kalomono, Pehu, Keamupohaku, Kamaka and Aikike, and each of them was sentenced to five years imprisonment with hard labor, the fine of \$5000 being remitted as in other similar cases. Kama and Kakalahiwa pleaded not guilty before the Court while the others pleaded guilty. In consideration of the fact that the two former had testified in other cases in behalf of the Government the sentences were all made alike. This closes the list of the convictions before the Military Court and the last prisoner has been sentenced.

The Lei Ilima Hop.

The subscription dance held at Sans Souci last night by the Lei Ilima Club was a success through and through, and was enjoyed most thoroughly by the fifty couples who were in attendance. The music, which was all that could be desired, was furnished by the Quintette Club. There were seventeen dances and several extras on the programme.

'Kiss me, Jack, and let me go'

Once, long ago, I was witness to a duel in California. The two men had been bosom friends, but had quarrelled about (of course) a woman. Splendid fellows both—young, brave, and ambitious. As they stood in a clear space among the pine trees near Sacramento, pal, as lilies, steady as rocks, weapons in hand waiting for the word, the rising sun shining athwart the line of vision, they presented a picture too often seen in 1856. The pistols cracked almost simultaneously. One man stood erect, evidently unharmed; the other fell upon his back and lay straight and still. Seconds, surgeons, and spectators rushed to his side. He was "all there," mind as well as body. "No, don't disturb me," he said coolly to the doctor. "I'm shot fatally and shall die in five minutes. Kill Jack, and be quick." Pistol still in hand, his antagonist came and bent over his erstwhile enemy. The excitement among the crowd was intense; the dying man alone was calm. "Jack, my darling old boy," he said, "forgive me and for give her. Kiss me and let me go." A minute more and he was dead, with Jack lying across his body, crying like a baby.

After I have told you another and very different story, I'll show you wherein they teach the same lesson.

There is no tragedy in this one; nevertheless, it is of wider human interest than the other. A woman had been ill more or less all her life. The details are commonplace enough, and yet they will appeal to millions who care nothing for the jealousies of young men in love.

"At times," she says, "I suffered from pains at the back of the head, and a sense of weight, and felt tired and weary, yet it was not from work only. I had a strange feeling, too, of something hanging over me, as of some danger that I could not explain or define.

"My appetite was variable; sometimes I could eat anything and again I could not touch any food at all. But I was never laid up, as it were."

"Please note the last sentence. It may seem like the weakest, but really it is the strongest point in this lady's statement. We will tell you why in a moment.

She goes on: "Still I was often in misery, but got along fairly well until August, 1890, when I had a severe attack of rheumatism. First, the great toe of my right foot and the thumb of my right hand grew hot and painful. After a time the trouble extended to my back and legs. I could not straighten myself; I was almost bent double. Month after month I was like this, getting little or no sleep at night. Medical treatment proved of no benefit to me. In December, 1891, the pain almost drove me mad. My face was swollen to nearly twice its natural size, and my eyes were so covered by the enlarged lids that I could scarcely see. There was a constant ringing in my ears, and the doctors said I had erysipelas.

"For days and days I could not walk across the floor, and for some time I was able to move about only by taking hold of the furniture or other objects. When all other means had been tried and had failed Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup was recommended to me. A single bottle did me a deal of good. I kept on with it, and soon was stronger and in better health than for forty years previously. I still take an occasional dose and continue in good health not withstanding my age [48], and, 'bless me of life.' I tell everyone what the Syrup has done for me, and give you permission to publish what I have said. Yours truly (Signed) [Mrs.] MARY JANE MILNES, 18, Walker's Buildings, Brewery Lane, Thoru-hill Lees, near Dewsbury, Yorkshire, October 12th, 1892."

Now for the lesson of both these incidents; what is it? This, that it is not people in desperate extremities who suffer most. Pain is in proportion to the resistance to disease. Those who surrender, who are in despair, who give up, have present punishment largely remitted. But persons are the most comfortable of all. Helplessness drives those who are not laid up, who are ill, a d yet work and struggle, need pity and help. This lady was one, and to such Mother Seigel always proves a friend.

SLEEP AND REST

Are out of the question with Eczema. It is an agony of agonies.

A torture of tortures.

It is an itching and burning of the skin almost beyond endurance.

It is thousands of pin-headed vesicles, filled with an acid fluid, ever forming, ever bursting, ever flowing upon the raw, excoriated skin.

No part of the human skin is exempt.

It tortures, distigures, humiliates more than all other skin diseases.

Tender babies are among its most numerous victims.

They are often born with it. Most remedies and the best physicians generally fail even to relieve.

If CUTICURA did no more than cure Eczema, it would be entitled to the gratitude of mankind.

It not only cures but

A single application is often sufficient to afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure.

CUTICURA works wonders because it is the most wonderful skin cure of modern times.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c. SOAP, 25c. RESOLVENT, 5c. BENSON SMITH & CO., Honolulu, H. I.

"All about the Skin, Scalp, and Blood," free.



FROM THE MOMENT OF BIRTH

Use CUTICURA SOAP

It is not only the purest, sweetest, and most refreshing of nursery soaps, but it contains delicate emollient properties which purify and beautify the skin and prevent skin blemishes occasioned by impure soap.

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Choice Havana Cigars

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Pacific Hardware Co.,

VULCAN SAFETY MATCHES—The best in the market—odorless.

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Framed at \$1.25 each and upwards.

Rubber Garden Hose; Mechanics' Tools, a specialty; Ready Mixed Paints; Paints in Oil; Dry Paints; Varnishes; Paint Oils;

Lucol and Linseed,

Paint Brushes, Blasting Powder, Giant Powder, Caps and Fuse,

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(REGISTERED.)

Wood Preserving Oil.

Endorsed by the Press, Scientists and leading Architects throughout the World.

Preserves all wood above or underground, in fresh or salt water. Prevents dampness in walls and renders brickwork waterproof. Destroys vermin, insects, house fungus, disinfects premises.

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Pacific Hardware Company, Limited, Fort Street, Honolulu.

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FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

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A Perfect Nutrient FOR GROWING CHILDREN. CONVALESCENTS, INFANTS, DYSPETIC, and the Aged, and in Acute Illness and all Wanting Diseases.

—THE—

Best Food

for Hand-fed Infants.

OUR BOOK for the instruction of mothers. "The Care and Feeding of Infants," will be mailed free to any address, upon request.

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made expressly for Island Work with extra Parts.

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Miracle Working Graphophone!

To meet the long expressed demand for a simple, light, inexpensive, compact talking machine for exhibition or home entertainment. Loud, clear and brilliant in results; either with horn or multiple tubes.

PEERLESS! PERFECT!

So simple you can learn to use it in five minutes, nothing to get out of order. Machines can be seen in operation at Hart's, Hotel street, or address

C. STOECKLE,

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Honolulu.

Annual Meeting.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hawaiian Gazette Company, Limited for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year will be held at the office of W. E. BROWN, SATURDAY, March 16, at 2 o'clock.

MISS D. LAMB

Notary Public.

Office of J. A. Magoon, Merchant street, near the Postoffice. 1841-17

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions.

are just in receipt of large importations by their Iron Bikes "Paul Joubert" and "J. C. Piller" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of

A Large and Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS,

—SUCH AS—

Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Bagatias, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

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A splendid line of FLANNELS, black and colored MERINOS and CASHMERES, SATINS, VELVETS and PLUSHES, CHAPE, &c.

TAILORS' GOODS,

a full assortment;

Silesias, Slingings, Stiffens, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kammergans &c., &c., &c.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Tablecovers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves.

Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets.

Ribbons, Laces and Embroidery, Cutlery, Perfumery and Soaps, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

—A large variety of—

SADDLES,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reckstein & Soller Pianos, &c.

Am. Clean and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters.

Oils and Fats, Cautie Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages,

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filterpress Cloth.

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Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galv. Iron—Best and 3 Best, Galv. Corrugated Iron.

Steel Rails, 18 and 20, R. R. Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, R. R. Steel Sleepers.

Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, &c.

—ALSO—

Hawaiian Sugar and Rice,

Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and Eldorado Flour.

Salmon, Corned Beef, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

For sale on the most liberal terms and at lowest prices.

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ITO HAN,

NEAR CUSTOM HOUSE, HONOLULU

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Japanese Provisions,

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Nestle's Milk Food for Infants has during 25 years, grown in favor with both doctors and mothers throughout the world, and is now unquestionably not only the best substitute for mothers' milk, but the food which agrees with the largest percentage of infants. It gives strength and stamina to resist the weakening effects of hot weather, and has saved the lives of thousands of infants. To any mother sending her address, and mentioning this paper, we will send samples and description of Nestle's Food. Thos. Looming & Co., Sole Agents, 29 Murray St., N. Y.

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1845-17

Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1895.

RUMORS circulating among the natives would indicate that many of them are still inclined to look upon President Cleveland as not particularly friendly to the Republic.

The review of Nicaragua Canal matters given in another column comes from the pen of Charles R. Buckland, a former editor of the *Advertiser*. Though an Australian-born subject of Great Britain, Mr. Buckland's business and journalistic experience in his native country, Hawaii, California and the Eastern States, enables him to treat the subject clearly and with the broad view of an American sympathizer, with an intelligent knowledge of the conditions outside the borders of New York State, which, unfortunately, cannot be said of all American writers.

With arrival of each new batch of immigrants, the community gives voice to sentiments that may be summed up in, "What are we coming to?" It must not be forgotten that four-fifths of the people who are the cause of this feeling come to this country through the instrumentality of citizens on this end of the line. Certainly, if the labor market is thrown open, no one can be taken to task for putting himself forward to be bought for what he is worth. In the United States there is ever and anon a great hue and cry about immigrants filling the jails and poor-houses, and furnishing fertile ground for seeds of future internal strife, yet thousands of these people continue to have free entrance in New York. Americans talk of their country being used as a dumping-ground, when it is the fault of no one but themselves that such is the case.

THE lieutenants of the regulars make a good point in the fact that they are always to be regarded as in active service. It also suggests that the training of the regulars, from the privates up to the highest officer of the military, should be such as to equip them for an emergency that calls them to work in the hills as well as the protection of the Government building. In the matter of payment, if the salaries of the senior officers and privates are on a par with those of similar rank in the United States, it is not consistent to discriminate against the lieutenants on whom much of the routine and confining work of barracks life falls. The request made to the Advisory Council, unless circumstances exist of which the public is not aware, is reasonable and does not call for a particularly large increase in the military expense account.

TO WHAT extent the issue at stake should be kept alive in the minds of the people, as brought out in the discussion of the preamble of the indemnity law, is a feature of the recent rebellion which cannot well be overlooked. There is a fine medium between "robbing it in" and sweeping the whole affair into the forgotten past, which must of a necessity be maintained. It is always a good plan to search for the silver lining of the cloud, but it will never do for the brilliancy of the reflection to blind one to each and every aspect which the cloud may present. It would be most despicable to constantly flaunt the red flag of the past in the faces of those defeated, but there are hard, cold, undeniable facts which, in justice to those who are to come after, this country cannot afford to pass, trusting to luck that the situation will always be understood as it is today. It is much better to look matters squarely in the face, rather than depend on gilded hopes that stand an even chance of having little more than a theoretical foundation. This is a time to back and fill, though there is no necessity, nor is it desirable to go to extremes.

BROADER IMMIGRATION LAWS

The recent treaty between Japan and the United States contains the following paragraph touching on immigration:

It is, however, understood that the stipulation contained in this and the preceding article do not in any way affect the laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trade, immigration of laborers, police and public security which are in force, or which may hereafter be enacted in either of the two countries.

This clause frees Japan from the possibility of legislation similar to the Chinese exclusion act, and denies admission of Japanese laborers under the contract labor law. It also allows the skilled laborer from Japan the same freedom in the United States as the skilled laborer from Europe. With the increasing opposition to the importing of cheap labor in the United States, the effect of this treaty, providing it is accepted, will be to broaden the range of anti-immigration laws. Congress, instead of being called upon to pass laws shutting out the people of an entire nation, will be obliged to raise the standard under which men of all nations are allowed to enter the country. Though class legislation may be necessary in the future, it will be upon a broad basis that cannot be without beneficial effects.

It is the privilege and duty of every nation to protect its citizens from a class of labor which must tend to lower the general conditions of the working man, but to hold that a person cannot enter a country simply because he has a yellow skin or was born within the confines of a heathen nation is a position that is open to serious question. People are altogether too prone to display the spirit which prompted the query, "Can any good come out of Nazareth?" The advance of civilization has shown that good can come out of Nazareth and plenty of other cities or nations of a darker moral hue. What moral right then have a civilized people to discriminate against a man who, by dint of industry and the cultivation of a higher character than his forefathers, has raised himself to the intellectual level of a more fortunate race?

The height to which the immigration fence should be raised is a matter to be decided by the varying conditions of different nations, but let that barrier be presented the same to all foreigners. The Hungarians have caused the United States quite as much trouble as might be expected from the Japanese or Chinese, just as a certain class of Europeans and Americans are less desirable citizens in this country than many of the Orientals.

Raise the standard as high as seems necessary to protect the results—brought about by the intelligent and honest laborer—the higher the better but leave a loophole, be it ever so small, by which any man of whatever nationality may enter, provided he will accept conditions as they are, rather than attempt to out-compete by modes of life which lower the moral and financial interests of all concerned.

WHEN HUSTLING'S A SIN.

A writer of the *Illustrated American* puts "hustling" on the list of great American sins. The strength of his position depends very much upon what definition is given the term. In some respects it is unfortunate that the "get there" spirit should have reached such a prominence in modern life and it is too often true that in character building a slowly constructed and sure foundation is skipped over lightly in the mad rush to get to the front and be among the bright and shining lights of the times. Plenty of so-called hustlers are bound to suffer in the end by what they are pleased to think is superior smartness. Fast walking, rapid and loud talking, and tearing about after the manner of a loose-limbed boy in a barrel filled with thorns are not necessarily the distinguishing characteristics of a successful hustler. Rapidity that sacrifices care for small things and endeavors to cover by physical display an exposure to fraud for the intellectual capacity may give a temporary advantage, but it is a

type of hustling that is top-heavy, and will crumble to its proper level sooner or later—it may well be classed as a sin.

The man who can keep quietly in the back ground, calmly watch and study the conditions about him, and when the opportunity offers can push forward with physical and intellectual strength obtained by his quiet study, is the hustler that will always be given a high place in the professional or business life. He will never be classed as a sinner. Sham hustling is short-lived, and true merit is bound to win.

PRECEDENT FOR INDEMNITY LAW.

The act of indemnity and oblivion introduced in the Advisory Council yesterday, is a natural and necessary measure growing out of the extraordinary conditions thrust upon the community by a rebellious body of men. Precedents for such action may be found in English and American history, where the Executive and their supporters have been called upon to rule with a high hand, performing acts which under civil law would not be countenanced.

An instance particularly pertinent to the present situation in this country, is found in a case brought before the Queen's bench as a result of the Jamaica rebellion of 1865. Martial law had been declared in those portions of the country where the rebel spirit centered. In the course of the suppression of the uprising the Governor of the island subjected a British subject to imprisonment, flogging and deportation from the colony. After martial law had been revoked, this man brought suit against the Governor of Jamaica, who sought protection under an indemnity act the legality of which was upheld by the court. In rendering the decision of the court the judge called attention to the fact that for the Governor to act, during a time of peril, within the precise limits of the law of ordinary peace would be a difficult and impossible task and to hesitate or temporize might entail disastrous consequences. "It is manifest, however, that there may be occasions in which the necessity of the case demands prompt and speedy action for the maintenance of law and order at whatever risk and where the Governor may be compelled unless he shirk from the discharge of a paramount duty, to exercise de facto powers which the legislature would assuredly have confided to him if the emergency could have been foreseen, trusting that whatever he has honestly done for the safety of the state, will be ratified by an act of indemnity and oblivion. There may not be time to appeal to the Legislature for special powers. The Governor may have, on his own responsibility, to arm loyal subjects, to seize or secure arms, to detain suspected persons and even to meet armed force with armed force in the open field.

If he hesitates the opportunity may be lost of checking the first outbreak of insurrection, whilst by vigorous action the consequences of allowing the insurgents to take the field in force may be averted."

The attempt to belittle the possibilities of the rebellion, which has cropped out so frequently, can be answered in no better words than those of the judge: "The very efficiency of his measures may diminish the estimate of the danger with which he had to cope, and the danger once past, every measure he has adopted may be challenged as violent and oppressive, and he and every one who advised him or acted by his authority may be called upon, in action at the suit of individuals dissatisfied with his conduct, to establish the necessity or regularity of every act in detail by evidence which it may be against public policy to disclose.

"The bare litigation to which he may be exposed may be harassing and ruinous. Under these and like circumstances it seems plainly within the competence of the Legislature, which could have authorized by antecedent legislation the acts done as necessary or proper

for preserving the public peace, upon a due consideration of the circumstances, to adopt and ratify like acts when done, or, in the language of the law and consideration, to enact that they shall be, made and declared lawful and confirmed."

JAPAN'S CARE FOR THE WOUNDED

The kind, careful and skillful treatment of the wounded Chinese soldiers in the Japanese hospital is a feature of the warfare between the Oriental countries which has brought not a little merited praise to the latter nation from foreigners acquainted with so-called civilized methods of warfare. A B. De Guerville, a war correspondent, who has been with the Japanese army in field and hospital during many of the hard battles, draws attention to the splendid work of the Japanese Red Cross Society in a pamphlet entitled "Civilization and Barbarism." He describes the hospitals as the perfection of cleanliness—so clean and well-furnished that nowhere could he detect the disagreeable odors often met with in many English and American hospitals. Many of the nurses are members of the highest families in the kingdom, having left the pleasures and comforts which they might enjoy at their homes to go to the hospitals and care for the poor wounded. Friend and enemy receive the same attention when brought to the hands of the Red Cross Society. Even Her Majesty the Empress and the ladies of the court spend several hours each day making bandages and other useful articles for use among the sick and wounded.

The surgical operations are carried on with every possible care to assuage pain and suffering, the common soldier being attended with the same care as the officers of the army. Every soldier in the field carries with him a package of disinfectant bandages, so that they may dress their own wounds or those of their fellow soldiers, thus oftentimes preventing the misery attendant to wounds that become serious through lack of prompt and proper care.

Although the Japanese soldiers may have let the spirit of revenge lead them to unfortunate action in a few instances, the kind treatment of helpless and maimed prisoners put at the mercy of their enemies will command the respect and approbation of the world of nations. The conduct of the hospitals must naturally be taken to display the true spirit of any nation, rather than the action of a body of men in the heat of battle, where death threatens them on every hand. If blood must be shed to bring these traits of Japanese character before the world, the present war is in many respects a happy event in the history of their race and nation.

REPORTS of the efforts of would-be candidates for the marshalship, if true, are decidedly ill-timed. It will be a good many months before the community will be willing to allow Mr. Hitchcock to go back to Hawaii.

The Bishop Sale.

Good prices were realized at the sale of furniture belonging to the Bishop residence on Emma street by Auctioneer Morgan yesterday. D. B. Smith purchased the state bed with canopy, mattresses and other paraphernalia while a prominent Government official bid in the pillows. Mr. Smith says he has already been offered \$100 advance on his bargain. Owing to the time occupied in disposing of the furniture the sale of the crockery and glassware was postponed until Friday. The property undisposed of will be on view on Thursday.

Pearls in Cocoanuts.

An Auckland paper says that specimens of the pearls said to be sometimes formed in the interior of cocoanuts have been obtained in North Celebes by Dr. Lindley J. Hickson. He describes them as being about half an inch in diameter, worn smooth by friction, and consisting of pure carbonate of lime, without trace of vegetable matter. It would be interesting to know if any such pearls have ever been found in Hawaii.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

Why doesn't the President burn that accursed Hawaiian correspondence instead of unloading a trunkful of it every time he feels like cussing Congress?—*Minneapolis Times*.

If the Administration wants a measure which it can carry through Congress with success and glory, let it propose the annexation of Hawaii.—*New York Sun*.

A cable between Hawaii and the rest of the world would undoubtedly assist in establishing more amicable relations.—*Boston Herald*.

President Cleveland, in his Hawaiian letter to Congress, says: "We have not felt at liberty to entertain the question ourselves." Apparently, he has learned a heap since he tried going it alone with Paramount Blount.—*Pittsburg Times*.

"This Hawaiian question is one of your most interesting affairs of state," said the visitor from abroad. "Well," replied the candid American, "it started out as one of our affairs of state; but it's gotten to be simply a state of affairs."—*Washington Star*.

We have not a doubt that if the annexation of Hawaii had been accomplished last year there would have been plenty of ship loads of American visitors to the beautiful Hawaiian islands in the Pacific this winter. With a couple of ship-shape and fast American steamers running between San Francisco and Honolulu, making the voyage in less than four days, with an American ocean cable uniting the two cities, with American law for the protection of life and liberty, there would be many thousands of American visitors to Hawaii every year. The trip is an enjoyable one.—*New York Sun*.

"Hawaii," he says in his exculpatory plea, "is entirely independent of us, and in its relations to us it is a foreign country." Is it? Then why did the treaty of 1875 give us supervision of its diplomatic relations? Why does a treaty negotiated by President Cleveland himself forbid Hawaii to cede or lease its territory without our consent? Why did President Cleveland himself a few days ago send to Congress the plea of Hawaii to be permitted to let an English company land a cable on its shores? Do these acts indicate "entirely independent" relations? Is there any country altogether "foreign to us" of which these things are true? Do we control the diplomacy, hold a mortgage on the territory and enjoy a veto on cable connections of any other country?—*Philadelphia Press*.

MUSICAL AT PUNAHOU.

Miss Axtell Will Provide a Treat This Evening.

A musicale will be given in the parlors of Oahu College this evening, commencing at 7:30. Miss Axtell has been very successful with her pupils at Punahou in vocal, instrumental and chorus work, and her many friends will be interested to hear her rendering of the flower song from "Faust," the selection from the "Messiah," etc. Arrangements have been made so that the tram car will arrive at the college grounds at 7:30 and a car will leave soon after the close of the entertainment. All friends of the college are cordially invited. The programme, which has been revised since its first publication in the *Advertiser*, is as follows:

PART I.

1. Turner—"Christmas" Suite; (a) By the Fireside, (b) Santa Claus—march grotesque, (c) Lullaby, (d) Through the Snow, (e) Christmas Greetings.
2. B. Cutter—Songs: "Wanderer's Night Song," "When I Left Thee."
3. Lavalee—"Le Papillon" (The Butterfly). Niviu—"Narcissus," from "Water Scenes."
4. Handel—"He Was Despised," from "The Messiah."
5. Neidinger—"Messages," Meyer-Heilmund—"A Maiden's Song."

PART II.

1. Gounod—"Flower Song," from "Faust."
2. Beethoven—Sonata, Op. 2 No. 1, F minor allegro, adagio, allegretto (minuet), presto—rondo.
3. Tosti—Songs: "Good Bye," "La Serenata."

Items of Interest.

Sleeplessness is one of the greatest dangers to health. In St. Petersburg the names of drunkards are posted in certain public places. Andrew Lang claims to have discovered the literary possibilities of Dr. Conan Doyle. Four million pills are consumed in England every week. France uses half as many. The Boston Park Commissioners think a policeman on a bicycle is worth two on foot. An inventor has devised a child's swing which will work the well pump as the child swings. Elephants' skins are tanned to make carpets. They never wear out but are expensive.

Timely Topics

March 9, 1895

When a man puts his wits together and invents machinery that saves money to the farmer, the manufacturer or the planter he is called the foe to labor. The fact that he gives to the world the means of producing staples at a less cost, and consequently becomes a benefactor of the masses indirectly is not recognized. That he has taken work from an individual or certain classes of wage workers is sufficient cause for the condemnation that is landed on his head.

The man who invented the sugar land implements that we sell did that which acts to a certain degree as an offset to any tariff legislation in the United States.

A whole colony of plantation laborers could not do in one day what an Avery Stubble Digger operated by one man can perform. It saves labor and consequently coin. In distributing fertilizers every plantation manager knows that it cannot be done by hand without loss of material. By the use of the Avery Fertilizer Distributor the material is spread so evenly that there is no loss whatever, and one man with one of these machines can do as much work as nine without it.

The results that follow the use of these implements apply as well to the Stubble Shovers and Disc Cultivators.

The following testimonials regarding the implements should be a sufficient guarantee of their usefulness.

HUTCHINSON PLANTATION COMPANY, NA-ALEHU, HAWAII.

March 1st, 1895.

E. R. HENDRY, Esq., Hawaiian Hardware Company.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter inquiring about the Avery Stubble Diggers and Fertilizer Distributor, I would say that the fact that we have just received the second Stubble Digger speaks for itself. We have dug over four hundred acres of ratoon stools and consider it will be a great benefit.

The Fertilizer Distributor is a good thing and has effected a material saving of labor in the application of Fertilizer and applies it better than can be done by hand.

These machines are very simple and well constructed and we have had no trouble with the working of them and we consider them one of the most useful labor saving machines that can be used on a plantation.

Yours Truly,

G. C. HAWITT,

Manager H. S. P. Co.

ONOMEA SUGAR COMPANY,

PAPAIOU, HAWAII, February 25, 1895.

MR. JOHN A. COTT, Waiakoa, Hawaii.

DEAR SIR:—The Onomea Sugar Company has now in use three of the stable Diggers.

I think these machines are indispensable for the proper cultivation of ratoon stools.

We have never had an implement that would so thoroughly loosen the earth around the stools, and put the soil in such condition that the air, moisture and fertilizer would so readily find access to the fine roots of the cane and the soil around them.

I am glad to testify to the merits of these tools. The Sugar Land Disc Cultivators arrived too late for me to use in the cultivation of the last young plant and ratoon, but I believe they will prove to be very useful and labor saving implements in districts where cane is raised without irrigation.

Yours Truly,

WM. G. ODALE,

Manager Onomea Sugar Company.

HAKALAO, HAWAII, February 18, 1895.

MR. E. R. HENDRY, President and Manager Hawaiian Hardware Company, Honolulu, Oahu.

We use the Avery Stubble Digger, Fertilizer Distributor and Disc Cultivator. They save labor and do the work claimed for them. The Stubble Digger I consider a particularly good implement.

Yours Truly,

Geo. Ross,

Manager Hakalao Plantation Company.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.

opposite Spreckels' Block,

407 FORT STREET.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The native edition of Ka Leo has been resumed.

The Councils will meet again at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The major portion of the cargo of the Independent consists of saki.

Bishop Gulstan will leave for Europe about the latter part of April.

The agency for Hood's Sarsaparilla is with the Hobron Drug Company.

The names of the cabin passengers who arrived on the Independent are S. Matamura and T. Kishi.

Attorney-General Smith expects to visit Maui next week on Government business. He will be absent several days.

Hackfeld & Co. have for sale two miles and a half of Fowler's patent portable track, just received by the ship H. F. Glade.

The present band of the Philadelphia numbers sixteen performers, an increase of three or four since the last time the vessel was here.

The Hawaiian Electric Company have in contemplation the addition of an ice-making plant and cold storage chambers to their institution.

The steam launch Annie, belonging to the late Dr. Trousseau, brought \$600 at auction yesterday. It was bid in by the Fertilizing Company.

James Olds is \$500 out of pocket by going on the bail bond of J. P. Bowen, who skipped the country. Mr. Olds settled with the marshal yesterday.

The sale of the Holomua Company's plant is again advertised to take place at auction on March 29th. James F. Morgan will conduct the sale.

H. W. Schmidt & Sons have received a consignment of the celebrated A. B. C. Bohemian beer, from the American Brewing Company, St. Louis.

The Chinese Y. M. C. A. recently reorganized by Mr. Frank Damon, has lately elected new officers as follows: President, Wong Sam Lin; vice-president, Yue Kui; secretary, C. Yak Nam and treasurer, Rev. Wong Sin King.

THE JUNE RACES.

Horsemen Anxious for the Jockey Club to Take Action.

There is considerable complaint among the horsemen of the city over the seeming listlessness of the Hawaiian Jockey Club. As yet, no meeting relative to the usual 11th of June races has been held by that organization. This being the only meet of the year, and the time toward which everyone looks as the race day, owners of fast horses think it strange that nothing has been done. The track at Kapiolani Park is in very bad condition, and nothing is being done toward its improvement. At present there are several horses at the track stables. Three or four horsemen were interviewed yesterday, and all seemed to be very much upset about the non-activity of the Jockey Club. The men are anxious to know what they are going to train their horses for.

FAVOR ANNEXATION.

Native Residents of Koolauapoko Form a Club.

On last Wednesday evening a meeting of the native inhabitants of Kaalaea, district of Koolauapoko, on this island, was held for the purpose of forming an Annexation Club. Seventeen of the leading members of the community were present and after some preliminary discussion a club was duly organized with the following officers:

President, J. W. Nakapuahi; vice-president, George M. Mia; secretary, J. F. Aloy; treasurer, F. S. Peleholani.

A Victim of the Explosion.

The old native who was injured by the explosion at Moiliili, and taken to the Queen's Hospital soon afterward, died at that institution late on Wednesday night. There is no doubt that the old man's death resulted from fright caused by the shock, as the police officials state that he was in such a bad condition when they took him to the station that he frequently asked them to stop the hack on the road in for a few minutes until he could recover himself. When he was examined by the marshal that officer saw the condition of the man at once and ordered him sent to the hospital.

Keep your friends abroad posted on Hawaiian affairs. Send them copies of the ADVANTAGE or GAZETTE.

CUSTOMS GUARDS.

Do Not Have Such a Good Time as Generally Supposed.

Many persons think that the work of the Custom House officers who are required to take charge of vessels as soon as they enter port, is what might be called a "soft snap," but investigation about the requirements of these men brings to light many facts that are passed by on first inspection. The seeming easy time is only such in appearance. In reality it is the hardest kind of work and demands constant vigilance on the part of the men employed.

When a vessel enters port a Custom House officer boards her. He is required to treat everyone alike. He must be suspicious of everyone no matter how much that person may be known for honesty and square dealing. He must have an eye on every move that is made. He must not relax his watchfulness for a moment. He may appear to be doing nothing and may even lie on his back with his face upturned to the sky, but for all that he is watching just the same.

When the Velocity was here ample proof of the vigilance of the Custom House officers was made manifest by the summary manner in which the opium was dug out of different little "corners." The persons who had charge of the Velocity, had they not been men of experience, would have failed to get on the track of the opium. For instance, a Chinaman belonging to the crew picked up a loose bundle of matting and gave it a toss toward the hatch in a very careless manner. The Custom House officer immediately made a dive after it, overhauled it and found a comfortable little colony of opium tins. That was a case of keen observation which only the practiced eye can hope to make.

There are very few tins of opium that ever get away from the hands of the present Custom House officers. If they look as if they were doing nothing it is not a very good plan to run away with the idea that they are idle. Not one moment of the time they are on duty is spent carelessly.

ADJUDGED INSANE.

Proposition to Build a Toboggan Slide Down the Pali.

On the testimony of Henry Evans, Gus Hammer and Dr. Charles B. Cooper, Robert Robinson was yesterday committed to the insane asylum. According to testimony of the witnesses Robinson's peculiar mania consists in the belief that Consul-General Mills was to furnish him \$10,000 capital to build a toboggan slide down the Pali. He also had a habit of ringing up President Dole and other prominent officials on imaginary telephones and talking with them on the proposed enterprise. His mania was caused by excessive use of stimulants and opium.

Chinese Superstition.

While the steamer Independent was steaming slowly into port yesterday, the cool morning air was disturbed by the constant report of fire-crackers both big and little. In some mysterious manner the news spread like wild-fire among the Chinamen of the city that a large number of Japanese were being brought to Honolulu. At Waikiki, Palama, Nuuanu, Manoa and even in the heart of the city, great bunches of fire-crackers were wasted in an effort to keep off the evil spirits that, to a Chinaman's mind, hover continually around the heads of the Japanese, and especially those who have newly arrived.

Japanese Photographs.

King Bros. have on exhibition at their store on Hotel street an elegant display of Japanese photographs, portraying various scenes of the war. In addition to reproductions of actual fighting, there are photographs of hospital, ambulance corps and Red Cross Society scenes, which vividly recall the actual horrors of war apart from the battle fields. As works of art these photographs compare favorably with any produced in other portions of the world.

May Not Leave.

Archib McDowell does not know whether he will get away on the Mariposa today or not. Marshal Hitchcock has deposited the amount of his fare to Sydney with the agents, but the latter refuse to make any promise to take him until the vessel arrives. It is likely that Captain Hayward will bring instructions on the question of Hawaiian refugees with him, and, in the meantime, the agents will take no chances.

AT THE HOTEL TONIGHT.

Steamer or No Steamer the Hawaiian Band Will Play.

This evening at 7.30 the Government band will give a special concert for the edification of the passengers arriving by the Mariposa. While the concert has been arranged especially for the purpose of allowing the steamer's passengers to listen to some really good music, it will be given regardless of whether the Mariposa is in port or not.

Prominent among the most excellent programme arranged by Professor Berger and given below is a cornet solo, "Remembrance of Liberator," rendered by Charles Kreuter. It may be said on Mr. Berger's authority that this solo is the finest that Mr. Kreuter has played since his advent in Honolulu. The music being new, bright and sparkling, will surely bring the encore with which this gentleman's efforts are always greeted. Another piece, which by the way is heard too seldom, is the grand finale from the opera of "Lobengrin." Music lovers surely cannot complain about tonight's programme which is as follows:

PART I.

1. Overture—"Morn, Noon and Night".....Suppe
2. Miserere—"Il Trovatore".....Verdi
3. Cornet Solo—"Remembrance of Liberator" (new).....Casey
4. Finale—"Lobengrin".....Wagner

PART II.

5. Echo Piece—"Near and Afar".....Herald
6. Fantasia—"On the Millstream".....Eitenberg
7. Waltz—"Jolly Girls".....Volkstedt
8. March—"The Pilot".....Sherman

THE MINISTER'S RECEPTION.

Naval Officers Pay Their Respects to the U. S. Representative.

Nearly all the officers of the flagship Philadelphia, from the commander down to the newest cadet, attended the reception tendered to Admiral Beardslee by the American Minister yesterday afternoon, and backmen were kept busy in transporting gorgeously uniformed passengers from the landing place to the American Legation on King street. The Philadelphia's band was stationed in the grounds and furnished delightful music during the two hours the reception lasted. A large number of the elite of the city were also in attendance to do honor to the Admiral of the North Pacific Squadron. The reception was a success in every respect.

Expects to Return.

Lewis J. Levey, the well-known auctioneer and lessee of the Opera House, does not expect to remain away from Honolulu but a short time, and does not consider that the auction he held yesterday will be the last he will hold in Honolulu by any means. In fact, he does not anticipate that his absence will last over a few months. In the meantime the business will go right along under the efficient management of his brother, whose past experience is a good sign of his competency. Mr. Levey expects to leave on the Mariposa under any conditions, claiming that, as he pays his own fare, no one can interfere with him.

Again in Jail.

The three sailors who refused to go to work when sent from the police station to their vessel, the Gayhead, were taken back again to the former place on Wednesday night. They simply told the captain they would not work before the American Consul was seen. Evidently that gentleman was seen and the result was a few more days in jail. The Gayhead put to sea early yesterday afternoon but cruised about outside of the harbor instead of sailing for Guam, their next port. The three men will probably be tried today and the vessel will wait until the trial is over.

Sharks Delicate in Captivity.

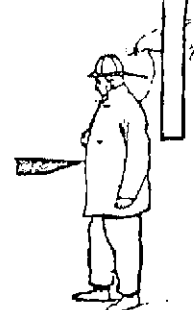
Sharks are rather delicate in captivity, and it is difficult to keep them in aquariums. Whatever care may be bestowed upon them they do not seem to be able to stand confinement, however large the tank or pool may be. In captivity sharks swim round and round the tank, nine times out of ten taking one course and never reversing. A shark has been known to keep its course for three or four months without change, and, except for food, never halting, so far as it was observed. It would keep going all day long and would be found going in the morning just the same. If food was placed in its way it would stop for several minutes and eat, remaining headed the same way. Presently it would start on again in the same direction on its rounds, moving slowly unless disturbed.—N. Y. Sun.

ON A BROKEN SHIP.

A CREW'S PERILOUS NIGHT OFF LONG BRANCH BEACH.

Orice From Out the Dark Sea Summoned the Coast Guard A Timely Signal and a Thrilling Song True Tales From the Life Savers' Logbooks.

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NA DENSE fog on the evening of March 11, 1895, the Nova Scotia bark W. J. Stovis was moving along the upper New Jersey shore under a light breeze. Mate McAuley had climbed into the rigging to keep a lookout for the lights of the Highlands and Sandy Hook beacons, which he supposed to be not far away. The fog and darkness combined were so thick that he could not see the length of the vessel. The only sign to tell the mariners their true position was the roar of a tremendous surf caused by the breaking of a long easterly ground swell upon shore, and that shore was the outer bar off the beach of Long Branch, although this the men on shipboard could not divine. The bark sailed slowly under light canvas, making a west course. At 9.30 the struck on the bar, 850 yards from the bluff, and all hands quickly sprang on deck and tried to head the vessel offshore. The wind was so light, however, that she wouldn't move only as the sea lifted her higher and higher upon the bar. In that position the waves broke over her, gradually swaying the hull until it lay broadside to the sea, receiving its full force. The bulwarks were quickly torn loose and carried overboard, and the tons of water coming down on the decks stove them in, showing those on board that the ship's doom was sealed, though they fondly believed she would hold out until daylight. The sailors could do nothing but try to save themselves. The bulwarks were cut to let the sails run down, fags were made of oakum soaked with oil were lighted for signals of distress, and the men took refuge on the highest part of the deck preparatory to launching their boat. The wreck lay off the bluffs where they rise 25 feet in height, but not even these nor the houses upon them could be seen, except through an occasional rift in the fog. No answer coming from offshore to their signal torches, the sailors gave up all hope of summoning help through that means. The boat was their last resource, although its chances in that wild surf were not much better than those of the wreck itself. While they were loosening tackle and getting out the oars a tremendous sea swept over and carried it away, breaking the davits like pipestems. Life lines were then strung along the deck, and the men, believing they were doomed to a night of it on the wreck, took refuge upon the cabin roofs and the rails on the port side, which, owing to the listing of the ship seaward, arose some feet out of the water. As heurpassed on, realizing their extreme peril, they from time to time hallooed at the tops of their voices, hoping to attract the attention of some one at the houses whose dim outlines they had seen early in the evening. These forlorn cries at last penetrated the cluster of cottages on the bluffs of the west end, Long Branch. One of the occupants aroused his household and hurried to the beach, where he lit a fire to encourage the men whose voices he had heard out at sea. At the same time a watchman at the West End hotel, hearing the same cries, hurried to the Long Branch life saving station, a mile below the wreck. Notwithstanding the admirable system of beach patrols sent out by the life saving corps, the presence of the wreck had escaped their attention. At that point on the beach the patrols are compelled to walk along the bluff because the sand shore is broken by a series of jetties extending from the bluff out beyond low water mark. In dark and stormy nights travel is slow and also hazardous along



THE COSTLY SIGNAL.

the rows of piling which form the jetties and act as a breakwater. On the night of the wreck of the Stovis the patrol passed southward along the beach, but there were no sounds from the sea to warn him of danger until near midnight, when he was far to the south of the scene, with the wind blowing in his face.

The hotel watchman alarmed the station at 2 o'clock, and Keeper Green, with all his crew and the beach apparatus, reached the spot where the fire was burning on the sand at a quarter before 3 o'clock. The dim outline of sails and spars could be seen through the fog, but there was no sign of life on board the wreck. The first shot line was fired from the beach mortar at 8 o'clock, and fortunately it fell across the mainmast, where the active mate, McAuley, climbed up and seized it, passing it into the hands of those on deck. The masts were already swaying terribly before the mate sprang aloft, for the ship was fast going to pieces under the power of the sea. Hardly had McAuley left the tops when the mainmast and foremast together fell with an awful crash that sounded on shore and seemed to thud there anxiously watching the fate of the ship like the rattle of musketry. As soon as the mast came down, the stern of the vessel, where the imperiled sailors had congregated, broke off just forward of the mizen rigging, leaving the hull in two utterly severed parts. The stern was cast offshore, with the port rail in the water and the sailors clinging to the starboard rail. All of this was instantaneous to the life savers on the beach, but for a short time they learned that there was life on board the wreck, which they knew, by the fearful sounds coming from it must

be perishing. The mate they had just seen had been clinging to the mizenmast, and the mizenmast on the wreck had broken away and floated off to sea, which they fastened securely, and shouted to the people on shore. Keeper Green then prepared to send out the hawser which carries the life buoy, when, to the dismay of those on shore, the sound of another terrible crash came from the wreck, followed by deathly stillness. The fog had again become so thick that the life savers could no longer see the wreck.

The last falling of the masts had been fatal to one soul on board, and the entire party of 13 remaining had barely escaped. The mizenmast had fallen over the side, causing the stern where the men were to career suddenly and throw all hands into the water. Then the life lines stretched across deck early in the evening once more came into play. The sailors caught them and struggled through the flood of water to the opposite rail, which had been thrown high out of water. It was a life and death battle, and some of the strongest cried to their mates for help, but all except the cabin boy crossed over and laid hold of the safety rail. A sailor passed a rope to the lad as he struggled in the water, but, weakened from long exposure, he soon let go and was swept off by a wave. But for the life lines stretched across the decks many others would have been lost in the catastrophe, which increased the peril in more ways than one. The whip block and lines sent off to the wreck by the life savers had been fastened to the fusaro side of the ship's stern, and the canting of the vessel when the mizenmast went overboard buried them under water beyond the reach of the sailors. This fact could not be signalled to the men on the beach, owing to the thick fog, and they bailed away gallantly to pull the life buoy hawser off to the wreck. In a short time it worked freely, and a jagged end came to the surface.



THE COSTLY SIGNAL.

ing that he had been swept apart, either when the masts fell, or by the sliding of a mass of wreckage lying upon it in the water. The silence of death reigned over the wreck, and the sea men feared that the last crash they had heard meant the end for all on board. It was nearly 4 o'clock in the morning, but so thick that further attempts to get a line off would only be a waste of strength and ammunition. Keeper Green decided to wait for daylight and placed all the beach apparatus in readiness, with the mortar loaded, ready for the first break in the wall of fog and darkness. Occasionally a slight breeze would lift a bank of the fog near shore, and at every such lightening a Custom signal was burned in hopes that it would be answered by the wrecked men if any were alive. Several were burned without effect. The surfmen thought surely that the remorseless sea had stifled the voices of the midnight and paralyzed the arms that had hauled away gallantly on the line shoreward the wreck. But suddenly the faint notes of a single throat singing huskily were heard above the roaring surf. Slowly and plaintively at first the song arose from the lips of an old negro, the steward of the ship, half submerged in the water and clinging for life to a swaying rope. As the singing progressed the voice grew stronger and more hearty, so that the people on shore distinguished the last line of a verse which told them their signal had been seen and its meaning understood. The words continued:

Who were with joyful tears
When they saw the honored flag they hadn't seen for years—
Hardly could they be restrained from bursting into cheers—
While we were parting through Georgia.

The morning of the Custom light broke ended to the old slave of the Santee rice fields another day of deliverance, and when he reached the chorus a dozen voices around him joined in with an energy that dispelled all doubt as to there being life on board the wreck:

Hurrah, hurrah, we'll send the jetties!

Hurrah, hurrah, the flag that makes you free!

The hearty outburst rising as a climax to the faint voice which preceded it acted like magic upon the anxious surfmen, dispelling their fear and their wonder. Spurred with a fresh desire to save the unfortunates, they ran out into the surf and shouted back words of encouragement that were no longer wasted, because the sea had driven the wreck, little by little, nearer shore. At daybreak the poor fellows could be seen from the beach as they lay struggling in the water, with wreckage pounding about and threatening to tear them loose from their heads. Many had lost half their clothing and were bruised and bleeding from their contact with broken timbers, the blows of falling or floating rigging and the hammering of the great waves. With daybreak the fog dissolved so that the surfmen could bring their line gun to bear. The first shot broke the line, but the second carried it within reach of the sailors, who quickly hauled out the gearing for the breeches buoy. In half an hour from the time the wreck was sighted 13 survivors had been landed on their way to the station, where a hot breakfast and dry clothing awaited them.

A Singular Club.

An original idea in the way of clubs has been conceived in Strasburg. A number of people in that city are said to have formed themselves into a society whose principal rule requires that each member shall make the ascent of the cathedral spire at least once a day. The club in this case is collectively entitled Strasburgers, and their platform meetings hold at the cathedral spire. The word is a French one, and it has been designed for the purpose of keeping members during the ascent.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions.

BY AUTHORITY.

Sealed Tenders.

Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, March 31, 1895, for the construction of a section of road on the side of Maunaloa gulch, North Hilo, Hawaii.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, also at the store of E. W. Barnard, Lanipahoa, and at the plantation store at Papahou.

The Minister of the Interior does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior
Interior Office, March 14, 1895.
1637-31

J. H. KAPUKUI, Esq. has this day been appointed an Agent to Take Acknowledgments to Labor Contracts for the District of Waimua, Island of Kauai.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior
Interior Office, March 7, 1895.
1635-31

A. S. MAHAULU, Esq. has this day been appointed Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Waihana, Island of Oahu.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior
Interior Office, March 5, 1895.
1635-31

Mr. JOHN KAHOA has this day been appointed Poundmaster for the Government Pound at Manana, District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, vice W. S. Wond.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior
Interior Office, March 1st, 1895.
1634-31

The following named Gentlemen have this day been appointed Commissioners of Fences, for the District of Lahaina, Island of Maui.

L. M. Baldwin.

George H. Dunn.

Henry Dickenson.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior
Interior Office, February 23, 1895.
1632-3w

HENRY WATERHOUSE,

Office: Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

Dealer in Real Estate.

Agent for Union Insurance Society, London, Commission Merchant.

I am now prepared to do all kinds of business which may be entrusted to me, and I shall be pleased to act as an Agent for any one desiring a representative in Honolulu. All communications and business will be confidential and will receive my prompt and careful attention.

1636-1m

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore existing between Antonio Fernandes and J. E. Gomes, under the name of Fernandes and Gomes, and been, this day dissolved by mutual consent. Antonio Fernandes will continue the business at the old stand and assumes all the debts and liabilities thereof.

Dated, Honolulu, Feb. 15th, 1895.

ANTONIO FERNANDES.

J. E. GOMES.

1634-4w

Executors' Notice to Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS under the Will of JOHN THOMAS WATERHOUSE, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the Estate of said John Thomas Waterhouse to present the same to the undersigned within six months from the date of the publication of this notice or they will be forever barred.

JOHN THOMAS WATERHOUSE, JR.,

HENRY WATERHOUSE,

WILLIAM WATERHOUSE,

Honolulu, February 28, 1895.

3929-3t 1633-4t

Executors' Notice to Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS under the Will of HENRY DIMON, late of Honolulu Oahu, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the Estate of said Henry Dimon, to present the same to the undersigned within six months from the date of the publication of this notice, or they will be forever barred.

HENRY WATERHOUSE,

JULIA H. WATERHOUSE,

Honolulu, February 28, 1895.

3929-3t 1633-4t

Executors' Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been duly appointed Executors and Executor respectively of the last will and testament of Charles Cary Carter, deceased, late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Republic of Hawaii, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the Estate of said Charles Cary Carter, to present the same to the undersigned within six months from the date of the publication of this notice, or they will be forever barred.

HENRY WATERHOUSE,

JULIA H. WATERHOUSE,

Honolulu, February 28, 1895.

3929-3t 1633-4t

Executors' Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been duly appointed Executors and Executor respectively of the last will and testament of Charles Cary Carter, deceased, late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Republic of Hawaii, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the Estate of said Charles Cary Carter, to present the same to the undersigned within six months from the date of the publication of this notice, or they will be forever barred.

HENRY WATERHOUSE,

JULIA H. WATERHOUSE,

Honolulu, February 28, 1895.

3929-3t 1633-4t

HAWAIIAN TRIAL FOR TREASON.

Kahoahu Sentenced to Death for
Drawing a Petition

RECALL OF FORGOTTEN HISTORY

Charge of Judge Harris to a Native
Jury—Appeal to French Minister
Never Presented—Grew Out of Feel-
ing Attending to Kalakaua's Reign.

(Written for the P. O. & A. EXPRESS)

In the clerk's office of the Supreme Court may be found the documents in a case which was tried a little over twenty years ago and which appears in the official record by the title "Rex vs. Kahoahu." This case, in all its essential features, is so pertinent to recent events and so suggestive and instructive withal as to make it desirable that the story should be retold at the present time.

Although, owing to its intrinsic importance and the then existing state of public feeling, the case referred to attracted a great deal of attention, it seems to have passed almost entirely out of the mind and memory of those who lived here at the time, while of the large number of persons who have come among us since, there are very few who have ever even heard of it. For the benefit of those who may not be familiar with the history of twenty years or more ago, as well as to present a more clear and connected narrative, it will be well to relate, as briefly as may be, the events which immediately preceded and led up to the case in question.

On the 3d of February, 1874, King Lunalilo died after a reign of only one year and twenty five days, leaving no heir and having failed during his lifetime to appoint a successor, as by the provisions of the Constitution he might have done. Under these circumstances it devolved upon the Legislature, which had just been elected but had not yet met, to fill the vacancy, it being the duty of the Ministers of the late King, who naturally held over during that time, to call that body together for the purpose. Two candidates immediately declared themselves—David Kalakaua and Dowager Queen Emma, widow of Kamehameha IV.

Without going into details, it is sufficiently accurate to say that, as a general thing, Kalakaua was supported by the resident American influence and Emma by the British. It was also claimed, and was probably true, that a decided majority of the native electorate favored the latter.

The campaign which followed was short but exceedingly sharp. The fight was conducted with vigor on both sides, and a determination shown to score every point possible. The feeling engendered was intense, not to say bitter. The legislature was not yet together with all possible haste, and on February 12th only nine days after the king's death, met in the old court house, now occupied by Messrs. Hackfeld & Co. and elected Kalakaua by a large majority. As soon as the result was announced an immense mob of the partisans of Queen Emma, claiming and doubtless believing that the election had been carried by corrupt means and their favorite thereby cheated out of her right, started a riot of formidable dimensions. They stormed the building, drove the legislature out of doors, assaulted and beat the obnoxious members with fists, clubs and any weapons which came to hand, and proceeded to make a general wreck of the place and its contents. The outbreak was not only sudden and violent but, so far as any force at the command of the local authorities was concerned, absolutely irresistible. It collapsed promptly; however, on the landing of forces from the British and American warships in port and, order having been restored, Kalakaua made haste to take the constitutional oath and entered upon his reign virtually under the protection of foreign bayonets. To what further excesses the mob might have proceeded, and what destruction of life and property might have resulted but for the promptness of outside interference can only be conjectured. It may be regarded as certain that could the mob have got their hands on the king elect that day the question of the succession would have received summary solution and Kalakaua's life and reign would have ended promptly and simultaneously.

The restoration of public order and the peaceful entry of Kalakaua into power ended all open resistance, but it by no means ended the dissatisfaction. The attitude of the defeated party was one of enforced submission rather than of acquiescence. They still maintained that the will of the nation had been nullified and the rightful successor defeated by a coalition of unscrupulous foreign agents and private axes of their own to grind and to the detriment of the Hawaiian people. The strong native feeling in favor of Emma and against Kalakaua as an interloper found occasion to manifest itself in various ways and on many occasions, and it was a long time before the king could feel that his throne rested on that broad foundation of general popular support with which his throne in this last quarter of the nineteenth century are very conspicuous structures.

The purpose of this paper, however, is not to give a history of the accession of Kalakaua, but of the trial of Kahoahu. The foregoing narrative of occurrences which are all matters of history and probably familiar to the majority of readers, is included simply to supply those who may not be so well informed with that knowledge of surrounding conditions which it is difficult to not impossible to obtain correct impressions of from a few events of even recent occurrence.

A few months after Kalakaua's

coming into power a native partisan of the Queen Dowager named John P. Z. Kahoahu, setting with the lack of wisdom quite common in ignorant people who have, or think they have, a grievance and lack the intelligence to judge of the practicality or desirability of any proposed remedy, prepared a petition to be presented to the French diplomatic representative here, setting forth with considerable fulness as well as emphasis the view of the situation already described as held by his party, and asking the representative in question to forward the same to his home government, with the request that the French Republic should intervene and see justice done by ousting Kalakaua from his ill-gotten power and putting Emma in his place. This petition, which is now on file with the other documents in the case, is in the Hawaiian language and fills five foolscap pages. It is written in a small and very neat hand, and is signed John P. Zephyrus Kahoahu. Attached to the petition are six foolscap pages of signatures, in double columns, there being 347 names in all.

Although the matter was kept as secret as possible, the Government soon got some inkling of what was going on. It was very difficult, however, to locate the paper. It was heard of as having been seen, now here, now there, but always evading pursuit. At last, David Dayton, who was then Deputy Marshal, obtained a clew which satisfied him as to who had possession of the document. Just then, and going to the party with a perfectly assured and confident manner, he demanded it. The person in question concluding that concealment or denial was useless, immediately handed it over. On the margin of the petition there is written in pencil, "Rec'd from Napahukapu, Aug. 3th, 1874."

Unfortunately for Kahoahu, the views held in official circles at that time on the subject of appealing to foreign powers to overthrow the existing government were quite different from those which have prevailed for the past two years. Although the movement had never got beyond the embryonic stage, the petition having never been presented to the person to whom it was addressed, he was promptly arrested and indicted for treason. He was brought to trial at the October term of the Supreme Court before the late Judge Harris and a native jury, of which F. Pahia was foreman, the prosecution being conducted by R. H. Stanley, the Attorney-General, and the defense by the late J. Porter Green and a native lawyer named Kauai. The evidence being all in and the case summed up by the respective counsel, the defense submitted a written memorandum of points which they asked to have included in the charge to the jury.

These were six in number, the most important being in substance that as the petition had never been presented there had been no overt act of treason committed within the meaning of the statute. The Court instructed the jury that they need consider but two points. First, Was the defendant the author of the petition, and second, If so, was it written with the intent and for the purpose therein set forth? If so, his act was clearly within the meaning of the law. It only remained for the jury to consider the sufficiency of the evidence. Acting on these instructions, the jury, composed of twelve members, retired and, after being out twenty-five minutes, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty. Death being at that time the statutory penalty for treason, the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged. This sentence was afterward commuted to imprisonment. While in prison serving out his sentence, Kahoahu developed leprosy, was transferred to the leper settlement on Molo kai and there ended his days.

Read the following extract from a letter of Chas. M. Gutfield, of Reedley, Fresno Co., Cal. "It is with pleasure I tell you that by one day's use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy I was relieved of a very severe cold. My head was completely stopped up and I could not sleep at night. I can recommend this remedy." A cold nearly always starts in the head and afterwards extends to the throat and lungs. By using this remedy freely as soon as the cold has been contracted it will cure the cold at once and prevent it from extending to the lungs. For sale by all dealers Benson, Smith & Co. Agents for H. I.

FOR SALE!

2 1-2 MILES OF
Fowler's Patent Portable Track

30 INCH GAUGE.

Just arrived by the Park H. & G. Co., in quantities to suit.

Apply to

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THE AHUPUAA OF KALUAHA

ON THE ISLAND OF MOLOKAI

Said land contains an acreage of about 1200 acres, 200 of which is the best coffee land, and the balance is grazing and kalo land.

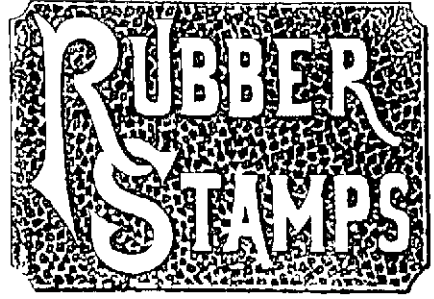
A good house and a fine well of sweet water included in the above.

Inquire of

E. G. HITCHCOCK.

At Marshall's Office, Honolulu

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At Hawaiian Gazette Office

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BEDROOM SUITS

AT LOW PRICES.

Wicker Ware,

Rugs and Portiers of all sizes.

Shaving Stands.

Card Tables.

AND ROCKERS

In Oak or Cherry, and other goods too numerous to mention.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to. Furniture packed for the other islands. Special care given to Piano moving.

74 KING STREET.

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

RICHARD A. McCURDY President.

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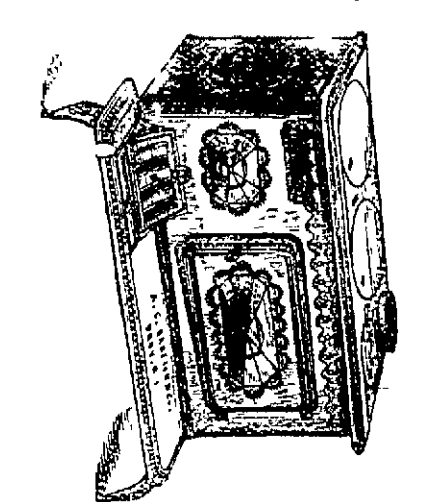
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S. B. ROSE,

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST
MEAT-FLAVOURING
STOCK FOR SOUPS,
MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as
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Keeps good in the hottest
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Steel and Iron Ranges

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House Keeping Goods

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AGATE WARE, RUBBER HOSE

PUMPS, ETC., ETC.,

Plumbing, Tin, Copper

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Sheet Iron Work.

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Roston Line of Packets.

Shippers will please take notice that the

AMERICAN BARK

JOHN D. BREWER

Leaves New York on or about MAY 15 for this port, if sufficient inducement offers.

For further information, apply to Chas. Brewer & Co., 27 Kilby St., Boston, Mass., or to

C. BREWER & CO. (LTD.), Honolulu, Agents.

A CHOICE TRACT OF

\$5500. about 200 acres in South

Kona within one hour's ride from the

landing at Kealahou Bay; the large

portion of this is fine coffee land, about

140 acres can be plowed. An unending

spring and running stream on the land.

Twenty-five acres already cleared and

about two acres now planted in coffee;

considerable number of fruit trees on land

which is nearly all surrounded by good

stone walls and wirefencing. Pasture of

ten acres and two houses, one on road with

house lot and garden. Over sixty head

of cattle of which about thirty are fine

milking stock of good pedigree. Several

horses and mares and about forty hogs.

Title perfect. This is a fine opportunity

for any one desiring a No. 1 investment.

For full particulars apply to

A. B. LOEBENSTEIN,

Surveyor, Hilo, Hawaii.

3369-1w 1412-1f

Prize Exhibition of Land Shells.

ANY RESIDENTS, WHO MAY have collections of land shells, which they would be willing to put on public exhibition are invited to correspond with Prof. W. T. Brigham, Curator of the B. P. Bishop Museum. It is proposed to offer prizes for the best collections. The collections will be displayed in the central tables of the Museum Annex. Every possible facility will be afforded for naming and arranging the shells. The Museum will be open to the public on Fridays and Saturdays, and the collections will be on exhibition for three weeks, beginning May 10, 3940 1634-1m

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Band Daters, can be changed each day without using knives.

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Orders taken for Steel Plates and the printing done here.

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Choicest Meats

—FROM—

Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Prop.

FAMILIES AND SHIPPING

SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE

—AND AT THE—

Lowest Market Prices.

All Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat. 1382 q

BENSON SMITH & CO

JOBBING AND MANUFACTURING

PHARMACISTS

—AND—

Pure Drugs,

CHEMICALS

Medicinal Preparations,

—AND—

PATENT MEDICINES

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

113 and 115 Fort Street.

BEAVER SALOON

H. J. NOLTE, Proprietor.

Regs to announce to his friends and the public in general

That he has opened the above Saloon where first-class Refreshments

will be served from 8 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine

—THE FINEST GRADES OF—

Tobaccos,

Cigars, Pipes and

Smoker's Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers, has been obtained, and will be added to from time to time.

—One of Brunswick & Balke's—

Celebrated Billiard Tables

connected with the establishment, where of the cue can participate. 8219-q

W. H. RICE,

STOCK RAISER and DEALER

BREEDER OF

Fine Horses and Cattle

From the Thoroughbred

Standard bred Stallion, Nutwood by Nutwood, Jr

Norman Stallion.....Captain Gravel

Native bred Stallion.....Boswell

ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF

Bulls, Cows and Calves

From the Celebrated Bulls

Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham

A LOT OF

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

2 PURE BRED

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed to 1393-1v W. H. RICE, Lihue, Kauai.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
Insurance Company.

TOTAL ASSETS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1893

£11,054,087 10 00

1—Authorized Capital.....£25,000,000

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—Fire Funds.....2,344,122 11 07

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£11,054,087 10 00

Revenue Fire Branch.....1,055,422 2

Revenue Life and Annuity Branch.....1,289,974 18 8

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The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

TRANS - - - ATLANTIC
Fire Insurance Company,
—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. and Reserve Funds.....£6,000,000

Capital for Re-Insurance Companies.....101,650,000

Total.....Reichsmark 107,650,000

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Fire Insurance Company,
—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. and Reserve Funds.....£8,800,000

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The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, &c., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

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The Liverpool and London and Globe
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Net Income.....9,079,000

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Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Machinery, Sugar Mills, Dwellings and Furniture, on the most favorable terms

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Theo. H. Davies & Co.,
AGENTS FOR
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INSURANCE

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Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

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BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Marine Insurance Co. Ltd

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

CAPITAL - - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates

Immediate Payment of Claims.

BOARD OF HEALTH MEETING.

General Discussion About Leprosy Settlement Matters

AGENT MEYER REPORTS IN PERSON

Action of the Board Concerning Petitions from Would-be Kokua—Letters and Recommendations Considered—No Ave to be Sold at Kalaupapa.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Health held yesterday afternoon there were present President W. O. Smith, T. F. Lansing, Dr. N. B. Emerson, J. T. Waterhouse, Dr. Wood, Dr. Day, John Ena, Health Officer Reynolds and R. W. Meyer, agent of the Board at Molokai.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

President Smith reported in relation to the matter of the expiration of Dr. Goto's engagement that he had written to Dr. Goto and also to Dr. Moritz and Dr. Oliver, asking that the Board be furnished with a report on the cases treated by Dr. Goto and which were the subject of two former reports.

Dr. W. T. Mousarret's report of animals slaughtered during the week showed 139 bullocks, 31 calves, and 120 sheep, of which 91 bullocks and 4 calves had fluke liver, while one bullock was affected with fluke abscess.

From the report of Agent Meyer, it appears that the expenses of the Leprosy Settlement for the month ending on February 28th were \$841.55.

In the matter of the applications of Kalia, Kale Kaula, Kalama Kanae and Kealahou to be allowed to go to Molokai as kokua, the Board granted the two latter, but refused the others. These applications brought up the whole subject of the advisability of allowing kokua at the settlement, and a long discussion ensued, in which all the members of the Board took part.

A report from Ambrose Hutchinson, acting Superintendent of the Leprosy Settlement, in regard to evening performances at Bertania Hall, was read and filed, as was also a letter from Father Conrady about marriage licenses.

A numerous signed petition was received, asking that a license to sell awa be granted to some one at the settlement. The board denied the petition.

The petition of Lahela (w) to have her seven-year-old sister placed in the Kapiolani Home was granted, upon proper proof being made to the executive officer.

A communication from Galstan, Bishop of Panopolis, was received, stating that the cost of bringing four Catholic Brothers for the Boys' Home at Kalaupapa from France to the islands would be \$1000, which amount was voted by the board for that purpose.

Referring to the subject of drawing up a set of rules for the government of the Home for Boys and Men at the settlement, President Smith stated that he had discussed the matter with Mr. Meyer since his arrival, and that during his two weeks' stay in the city a set of rules would be formulated and presented to the board for consideration.

Mr. Reynolds reported that 100 tubes of vaccine virus was being received by each steamer from the south and that it was sufficient for all present purposes.

A letter from Dr. Warren Melners, at Freeport, Maine, received by President Dole and referred to the Board of Health, was read and filed. The letter inquired the opportunities for physicians in Honolulu, and presented a long list of accomplishments and references possessed by the gentleman.

Dr. Wood, as a member of the Examining Board at the Kalihi Receiving Station, reported in favor of adopting rules for the guidance of the board in making examinations of supposed lepers. He stated that at present no rules were in force except a resolution of the Board of Health that no commitment should be made without the consent of three physicians. He was in favor of increasing the number of examiners to five, of whom four should be fully agreed on the case.

Dr. Day stated that it was the intention of the local physicians to hold their proposed first annual conference in this city in the month of May, and suggested that the board send an invitation to all Government physicians to attend. Secretary Wilcox was instructed to send type-written copies of such an invitation to each physician in the Government employ.

President Smith notified the board that he would probably be absent on Maui next week on official business, and that in such case there would be no meeting of the board next week.

PORTUGUESE ON THE WAY.

Nine Hundred or More Expected Early Next Month.

The result of Minister Thurston's efforts in the matter of encouraging Portuguese immigration will become apparent much sooner than is generally expected. The German steamer Braunfels is now on the way from the Azores with about 600 able-bodied Portuguese, who are coming to work on sugar plantations under the terms agreed on by Mr. Thurston and representatives of the Portuguese Government. Many of these are bringing their families with them, which will bring the total number of those now on the way to about 900 souls.

The Boards of Health and Im-

migration are already making arrangements for the reception of this large addition to the population of the islands, but are in somewhat of a quandary where to put them, many of the old buildings formerly used by the Immigration Department for such purposes having been rented to native tenants. It is more than likely that special accommodations will be arranged for them at the Quarantine Station, although they cannot be regularly quarantined unless some infectious disease should have broken out on the voyage. The Braunfels left the Azores on February 6th, and is expected to make the passage in about sixty days.

THE KILAUEA HOU.

After Hard Work Saves a Portion of the Kihalani's Machinery.

The steamer Kilauea Hou arrived yesterday morning after having been twenty-six days away from this port. Two weeks were spent in the vicinity of Hakalau awaiting weather favorable to the heaving of the Kihalani's machinery from the rocks in which it has been cradled for so long a time.

The Kilauea Hou approached to within fifteen feet of the place where the machinery was and divers were set to work at once. A chain was attached to the large boiler and an attempt made to get it out, but the chain parted and it became necessary to repeat the operation. It was finally hauled up alongside and taken to Hilo where, with the assistance of the steamer Hawaii, it was hoisted aboard. Besides this, the donkey boiler, the pump, whistle and gong were brought to Honolulu.

While the Kilauea Hou was at Hilo she towed out the bark Santiago and discharged the ballast from the ship Levi Burgess. Aside from this she took 9704 bags of sugar from Hakalau and Pepeekeo for the above two vessels.

It is probable that she will sail at the end of the week for Hakalau where an attempt will be made to get at the remainder of the machinery of the Kihalani.

MEDICAL CONFERENCE

Government Physicians From All Parts of the Islands Invited.

The physicians of this city and vicinity have long been working on a proposition looking to the establishment of annual medical conferences, at which a general interchange of ideas may be had for mutual benefit and instruction. The first of these has been arranged for May 23d next, and so pleased are the members of the Board of Health with the idea and the results likely to accrue from it that its secretary has been ordered to extend a general invitation to all physicians in the employ of the Government to attend. While of course all could not do so, it is expected that the majority will.

One of the main features of the conferences will be the reading of papers on particular subjects by those attending, each physician being invited to prepare a paper on the theme chosen in advance or on some particular one of his own. The subject decided on at the coming conference is "Leprosy," on which each physician has been asked to write a thesis giving his observations and mode of treatment. An excursion to Kalaupapa has also been spoken of in connection with the conference.

Absurd Rumors.

A rumor to the effect that President Cleveland had caused the imprisonment of no less than thirty United States Senators on charges of bribery in connection with Hawaiian affairs was going about among the native population yesterday. Several were asked concerning it but although they had heard it no particulars could be obtained beyond the statements that the news was brought here by the Transit and that Senator Morgan was the ringleader.

In the fall of 1893 a son of Mr. T. A. McFarland, a prominent merchant of Live Oak, Santa Co., Cal., was taken with a very heavy cold. The pains in his chest were so severe that he had spasms and was threatened with pneumonia. His father gave him several large doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which broke up the cough and cured him. Mr. McFarland says whenever his children have croup he invariably gives them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it always cures them. He considers it the best cough remedy in the market. For sale by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co Agents for H I

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

An Important Matter Reserved for Future Argument.

A Decisive Suit Involving Some Notably Legal Points, Two of Which Are Decided.

In the case of Statira A. Newell, Effie J. Newell, Carolyn A. Newell and Blanche E. Newell, plaintiffs, vs. John M. Horner, defendant, heard at the December term of the the Supreme Court before Chief Justice Judd, Associate Justice Bickerton and Circuit Judge Whiting, who sat in place of Mr. Justice Frear, absent from illness, the court filed a partial decision yesterday morning.

The suit originated in the lower court by the filing of a complaint by the heirs of one Thomas Newell, who in 1879 obtained judgment in the case against John M. Horner and one E. L. Beard in the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of California for the sum of \$2,547 57, with interest and costs. On the 28th of September, 1890, although the defendants had paid some \$1400 on the judgment, there still remained due \$4,008 17, the interest at 7 per cent running the figures up to that amount.

In 1883 the original plaintiff, Thomas Newell, died, leaving a will bequeathing the judgment against Horner to his heirs mentioned above. On the 21st of February, 1893, the heirs sold and assigned the judgment to James A. Low, who has been unable to collect anything. The defendant, who left the State of California in 1879, is now a resident of these islands. To protect their assignee the heirs brought suit in the Circuit Court, to which the defendant demurred on the three grounds:

First.—That the declaration shows no privity of contract or of obligation between plaintiffs and defendant.

Second.—That plaintiffs have no right, as the legatees of the judgment mentioned in said declaration, to maintain an action thereon in their own names.

Third.—That it appears by said declaration that the judgment mentioned is barred and outlawed by the statutes of limitations, both of California and Hawaii, and no action can be maintained thereon. The lower Court sustained this demurrer and exceptions were taken.

The Supreme Court in its decision says:

"We are not favored with an argument on the various points, plaintiffs' counsel conceding that the complaint was demurrable in some respects, but we were asked to determine whether administration could be granted in this country upon an estate whose only assets were a judgment. As this question is not raised by the pleadings, our opinion upon it would be *obiter dictum*, and we would not be authorized to express it. In order to make our record complete and meet the issues presented, we sustain the demurrer upon the first and second counts. As to the third point, we do not feel called upon to decide so important a matter without further argument. The decision is written by the Chief Justice, and is unanimous. Paul Neumann for plaintiffs and C. W. Ashford for defendant.

South Sea Islanders as Missionaries.

A valedictory meeting was held in St. John's schoolroom on Friday evening to take leave of four South Sea Islanders, who proceed to New Guinea today to work in the Anglican mission. The boys belong to the class in connection with St. John's Cathedral, three of them having been baptised and confirmed at St. John's, the fourth in Sydney. Canon Stone Wigg presided, and after prayer and hymns, stated that when these boys reached New Guinea the parish of St. John's would have supplied seven teachers to the work of the Australian Board of Missions, two boys having previously been sent to New Guinea and one to Bellenden Ker. After dwelling on the simplicity of their faith and the reality of their enthusiasm, he described the splendid work done in New Guinea by Harry Mark, who was sent there nearly two years ago. He had picked up the native language in less than three months, and had built himself both a house and a school church, which was well attended for school purposes by the children on week days, and by the adult natives on Sundays. The chairman concluded by commending those who were setting out for the mission to the daily prayers of all present. The four Islanders bid adieu to their friends and earnestness. They said they had come to Queensland in ignorance of God, and had heard here the good news of His love, which they hoped to carry to those who were now as ignorant as they had been. The meeting closed with the benediction. —bydney (N. S. W.) Herald.

Old residents claim that little or no rain can be hoped for with the prevailing northerly gales.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
COUGHS,
COLDS,
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD, cited publicly in *THE DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE* was undoubtedly the *INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE*, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he is granted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 15, 1861.

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THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, REPORT THAT IT ACTS AS A CHARM, and dose generally sufficient.
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20,000 CHEMISTS Sell It.
Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.
In price and cottage alike, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled **COUGH REMEDY.** Its large sale throughout the whole civilized world proclaims its great worth. Loosens the phlegm immediately. Night cough quickly relieved. See trade mark as above on each wrapper.
See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London, on the Government Stamp. Refuse imitations. Established 1844. Squatters and farmers when ordering their stores should not omit this time-honoured cough remedy.
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WHERE ARE WE AT?

The Aloha Map Will Show You.

The Aloha Map shows the eight inhabitable islands of the group, with the mountain ranges, harbors, bays, and rivers well defined; also the names of over one hundred of the towns on the islands. It is an excellent reference map for the home or office. It is just the map you have been looking for, to send to your absent friends, who have no distinct idea of our unique geographical position in the cross roads of the Pacific. This is illustrated intelligently by a separate map in one corner, showing our distance between North America, Australia, and China. The three steamer routes across the Pacific are indicated.

The Maps

Our aim has been to produce a tooth powder that will clean the teeth without harm, and at the same time prove agreeable and pleasant to use. Aloha powder is manufactured from the very best materials, and contains no "sand" or cuttlefish bone to make it cheap. There is nothing in it that will harm the teeth or gums.

We have received many very flattering verbal testimonials. That it is pleasant to use will be conceded by anyone with a brush and a pinch of the powder. That it will not harm the gums is another claim we make for it. What outsiders say seems to carry weight. One of our customers who has used Aloha powder for several months, says:

"Before using your Aloha powder I had been troubled with sore gums. I was never free from this trouble for more than a week at a time. I have now been using your powder for several months, and have not had the slightest trouble with sore gums. I believe that it was the powder that I used irritated the gums."

Aloha Tooth Powder

The Premium Offer

We give with each bottle of Aloha Tooth powder the map above referred to. We do this to push faster the introduction of this excellent dentifrice, for when once used its reputation is established. Do not ask us for the maps. They are given only as a premium with every bottle of powder. We do not sell the maps. You get the Aloha Tooth powder for 25 cts., and the map thrown in.

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Национальный архив

1895

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Steamship "Kinahou"

CLARKE, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 2 o'clock P. M. touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kaunohou, and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving at Hilo the same evening.

LEAVES HONOLULU.

Tuesday	Feb.
Friday	Ma.
Tuesday	"
Friday	"
Tuesday	Ap.
Friday	"
Tuesday	Ma.
Friday	"
Tuesday	Jun.
Friday	"
Tuesday	Jul.
Friday	"
Tuesday	Aug.
Friday	"
Tuesday	Sept.
Friday	"
Tuesday	"

Tuesday	October
Friday	"
Tuesday	November
Friday	"
Tuesday	December
Friday	"


Returning, will leave Hilo at 1 o'clock
 a.m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukou
 and Kawaihae same day; Makana, Maunaloa
 Bay and Lihaina the following day, and
 returning to Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesday
 and Fridays.

ARRIVES AT HONOLULU.

Friday	February
Tuesday	"
Friday	March
Tuesday	"
Friday	April
Tuesday	"
Friday	May
Tuesday	"
Friday	June
Tuesday	"
Friday	July
Tuesday	"
Friday	August
Tuesday	"
Friday	September
Tuesday	"
Friday	October
Tuesday	"

Monday	Nov
Friday	"
Tuesday	"
Friday	Dec
Tuesday	"
Friday	"

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Honolulu.

 No Freight will be received after noon on day of sailing.

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Will call at Nau, Kaupo, on second trip each month.

 No Freight will be received after noon on day of sailing.

This Company reserves the right to make

its Steamers WITHOUT NOTICE and will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their Freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk. This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

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Honolulu, H. I. January 1st 1895.

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